BUSINESS NOTICES.

STILLMAN'S BOOT AND SHOE STORE. STILMAN'S DOOT AND SHOE STORE.
The 146 Greenwick st.—Nothing sets a person "off" better
then a weal-fitting Boot or shoe. No person can make any
preferes to respectability without a well made Boot. Society locks at a man's "understanding" bet for anything else.
The grace and beauty of a hidy's foot so fren destroyed by an
ill-fitting Gatter. That withit is naturally beautiful is rendered homely from the sense cause. To prevent this and to
"stop" late a proper peation to society patronise STILMAN,
No. 26 streenwich at (west side) near Murray, whose store
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AREAD OF THE CROWD -MEALIO, who is regarded by his customers, as the best hatter in New-York, has introduced an elagant style of French Cassimers. Hat for the present actum, which have been received in the fastionable circles with hist favor and great appliance. It is the pretitest and mast ganteel style out, and is so regarded by gentlemen of tast... If style is desired, obtain one of Magaine's Cassimere Hats.

KELLOGG'S Fall Style of Hats and Caps now reads, unsurpassed by any for elegance or laste.
The public are invited to examine before purchasing. One price.

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A HAT THE WORLD MAY BOAST OF .-KNOX's fall style of Hat is pronounced faulties in structure, material, lightness and economy. St is the price, and the time lives in the memory of our readers when such an article could to the purchased for \$10. Remember this and patronize KNOX, "the propie's Hatter." No. 128 Folton-st.

DRAKE'S FALL STYLES OF HATS FOR 1852.—The public's attention is called to the celebrated Faient Potous Health and Hair Preserving Hat, which combines all the desirable qualities of the Beaver Hat, prorecombines all the desirable qualities of the Beaver Hat, pre-serving the strength and leaver of the hair in a reasonable degree. Drake, 's Beaver Feit Hat, light and beautiful, is destined to be the list of the season. A large and cleant assortment of Ledies' riding Hat, Children's Fancy Hats of every description, Gentleuren's Jocky Riding Caps, with assortment of Lacies' riding Re-of every description, Gestlemen's Jocky Riding Caps, with every variety of Hats, Caps, to which public attention is every variety of Hats, Caps, to which public attention is lacited.

Drake & Co., No. 9 Sowery.

To LITERARY MEN-A 850 PRIZE .-Muncit will pay the above sum for the best foom, to be so decided by a competent Literary Committee, descriptive of the Hat. This poem must be written in the bailed style, original, not to exceed 32 lines, and must be sent in to Mr. C. G. Murch, No. 200 3d-av, by the lat of October, at which then the award will be paid and made known. Competitors for this liberar price are requested to amort their real names and audresses to their poems, under a seal, which will not be opened except in the case of the song being accepted.

ANOTHER DISPLAY OF CHILDREN'S ANOTHER DISPLAY OF CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—Again the attention of
the suspite is invited to a superh assortment of Boys'. Youther
and Infants' Clothing, just opened at GENIN'S BAZAAR. This
elegant display of just opened at GENIN'S BAZAAR. This
elegant display of just opened at GENIN'S BAZAAR. This
Boots and Shoes, Booksings, Books, Undershifts, Drawers
Boots and Shoes, Stockings, Books, Undershifts, Drawers
and every article requisite for the complete home or traveling Wardrobe of Buys and Youths, together with Infants
Outhins of the most rice and tasteful description, comprising embroidered and plain Cloaks and Robes, Hooks, Chris
raving Robes, and Lafans' Under-Coutains. Also, a varied
assortment of Missas' Walsing Oresses, Chroniar Cloaks,
School Drawers &c., with a new stock of sit, woolen and
cotton Hostery for Davies and Children. Lafans, and expicially Mothers, will find the new goods opened To Dav, of a
very superior quality and style. The prices, as usual, are
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put down to the lowest mark that an immense markees, we
institute.

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THE DETAILS OF DRESS .- It is not alone in the cut of a coat that the skill and taste of the artistic tatior is displayed. As much nicety and act are requisite in adopting the pantaloous and vest gracefully to the shape, as in tracing the curvelinear diagram which gives shaped selegance to a fashionable dress coat. All parts of a scatterman's coatume must harmonize, or his dress will be a faller. W. T. Jannings & Co. have, for twenty-five years, made every branch of their husiness a separate study. Their ready-made Dress and Frock Coats are not surplaced by the most notify agreement of the same class made to measure: every branch of their ready made to measure; ready-made Dress and Frock Coats are not surpassed by the most costly garments of the same class made to measure; and in the styles of their ready made Vests and Pataloons, public opinion pronounces them cartvalled. The same remarks apply to their Sacas, Oversacks, Overcoart, Business Coets, and all the varieties of apparel comprised in their compresentes stock. Intrangers sojourning in the city, as well as the public of New York, are lavited to happed their large and tashiceshile Fall assortment. Such gens in the way of ready-made cithing cannot be found elsewhere. In the order department at JENNINGS & CO's, the hest Cutters procurable in Americas we employed, and entire suits, or parts of suits, can be expelled, to measure, in a few hours.

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HENRY L. FOSTER is on hand with case of the best construents ready made Clothing and Fur-sishing Goods ever produced in this market. Call and see his beautiful styles of fall and winter clothing, and you can-not fail to purchase, as he offers at such extremely low prices as to defy all competition. No. 27 Courtlandt-st.

Fall and Winter Hosiery, and Under Garments, combining excellence in quality with durability of texture and imparting both health and comfort to the weaters, are offered to the public by the importers and Manufacturers Ray & Anams, No. 591 Broadway, op-posite the Metropolitan Hotel.

There are ten City Railroads new on the taple; in fact nothing is so much talked of, except Gazziv's new system of measurement which is so perfect, that out of ten thusual shirt even one mistit is impossible. Gazziv's shirts mede to order, at his famous establishment, Astor Housa, are known from the Rocky Mountains to the N. E. corner of Maine.

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CLOARS AND MANTILLAS .- Every Novsity in the above named actules, personally selected by the runseriber in Park it selected on the Park in Mantilla Em-person. No. 361 Broadway to which the attention of the ladies is represently invited. Also a splendic variety of In-dia, China. Free chind other Stawls, and a rich associated

of fancy Furs, arriving by every steamer.
George Bullein.

TO THE MOTHERS, WIVES AND DAUGH TO THE MOTHERS, WIVES AND DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA—It requires an Arist to construct a Shoe that will please the fastidious taxe of the Ladica, and as CANTRELL has succeeded in all ording satisfaction to all or he have dealt with him, he is farrly entitled to his character. He is a poot too, seconding to Neal's theory, or all his productions are beautiful in conception, suiting the purpose for which they are designed. Ladica, if you would be convinced of this visit his Essabilishment, No. 356 Bowers, between Bond and Great Jones-st, and examine his elegant display of Gaiters, Buskins, Shippors, Ties, ke—and we are satisfied that you will benecke the smoll yourselves in his intendiction of the continuous Cantrella, though the Ladica Shoemaker, is executingly moderate in his charges, the price affixed to a very exceedingly moderate in his charges, the price affixed to a very exceeding article of Gaiter bring us low as 127, from which point they increase to 157, the price charged for his first class. Ladica, patronize him

GF Order your Carpeting. Floor Oil Cloths Hearth Rugs, Druggets &c. of HYATT, No 94 Bowery. His prices range lower than any other man in New-York. Mr. HYATT is a man that le very prompt in all file dealings, and his motto is quick sales and small profits Go there, if you wish to recommise.

PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No.379 Broadway, somes of While-st., are receiving daily from Surope and the Auction Bosons, an amusally large and elegant stock of Carpetings, surpassing in brilliancy of colors, richness of design and datah, anything ever offered in this market. Many patterns exclusively our own and not to be found elsewhere. Also the renowned World's Fair Carpes, in one entire piece, to which we call public attention.

RICH CARPETINGS .- SMITH & LOUNS-

RECH CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 446 Pearl-st., have now in store a complete and desirable emortment of Fatt Styles, which they are offering at
the following very low prices.

Per yard.

Velvet Carpets... 16 to 16 Tapestry Ingrains... 6 to 7/
Tapestry 60 ... 7 to 10 Superfine do ... 5 to 6
Brussels do ... 7 to 10 Extra fine do ... 4 to 5
S-ply co ... 7 to 9 Common do ... 16 to 3
Also, Floer Oil Cloths, 8 to 24 feat wide; Drugeta 1 to 4
yares wide, and all other goods connected with the trade, al
equally low raise.

A NEW ERA IN THE CARPET BUSINESS!-Tremendoner ductions in the prices of Exhibition Topostry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpots, Rugs, Window Shades, Ac., at No. 59 Bowery, Hikam Andrason's. Elegant Druggets 2, Sand 4 yards wide; remnants of Oil Cloths, at one-haff the usual price.

Freedley's Treatise on Business is acknowledged the best book on money-making ever published. It is a mine of new, good and practical ideas, and will be read with immerse burstess by all classes of mea. Now, when the country is prosperious and money plenty, all destrous of promoting their own and their country's gross perity should get this book, read it through carefully, resolve upon their course wisely, and we shall hear no more of disacrous faitures, panics, and commercial revolutions. For sale at Country, No. 122 Nassanet.

Southern and Western Merchants would do well to purchase Mrs. Januar's Cold Candy, an article of undoubted good reputation for coughs, colds and other pathness v camplaints. This article, testified and certified to by the first men of the country, is sold at the principal office, No. 356 Broadway, by Mrs. W. Januars.

To DEALERS IN PLAYING CARDS AND STATIONERY.—The Congress Card and Stationery Manfactury, No. 45 Vessy-st., furnish Playing and Enameled Cards of every description, of superior stock and finish, and at lower rates than can be purchased else where. Also, making their own stock, they will print Butiness and Address Cards cheeper and better than any other printer.

PAPER WAREHOUSE .- WRITING PA-PRES BY THE CASE ONLY.—CYRICS W. FIELD & CO., No. ft. Oilf. st., sole Agents for the Victoria Milla, and Agents for almost all the Paper Manufacturers in this country, new offer for sale on very favorable terms, (much lower than mill prices,) one of the most extensive at destrable stocks of American, French and English WRITING FAFERS ever shown in the United States.

WAN DEUSEN'S IMPROVED WAHranne, being a vererable compound, prepared to act in conjunction with that natural process required for the production and growth of hair, cannot produce its good effects by instantaneous operation. In order to create fresh hair in the place of that which is diseased and decayed, and change the grey to its first and natural color, more than one bottle is certainly necomary. General Décét, No. 123 Chambers at. Sold by the principa druggists in the United States.

FOWLERS & WELLS. Phrenologists and Publishers Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau st., New York, and No. 142 Weshington-st., Boston.

THE CONSCILO PICTURE .-When the returned, with hopeful tread, From travel to his place of birth, He four of his dearest matter, deed. That was his greatest won on earth. But sometime was to the But something was it softered; much Of solace mid'et that wee survived; The sames bride, he moned as such in Gunnay's picture meathed and lived. Gunnay's Daguerrian Galleries are at Nos. 139 and 349 Breadway, corner of Leonardet.

MADAME SONTAG AT BRADY'S .- This enrivated Queen of Song visited BRADY's National Gallery on Monday thet, and added her portrait to his unsurpassed soluction of emitsent persons now on exhibition at No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st. are seiling ries Brussels Car-pes for 8, per yard; Tapestry do., 9; Velvet do., 12.

WATTS'S Nervous Antidote you can buy genuine of nearly every Druggist in the city. Every bottle is signed and sealed, and no matter where you buy it, or what you try it for, the money will be returned if it does no good. J Pyne, No. 12 Ann. st., or No. 424 Green with at.

HAIR DYEING .- CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIor Liquid Hair Drs. to color the hair or whisters the mo-ment it is applied, without injury to the hair or exist. It say be washed immediately without disturbing the color, improving the texture and conferring elasticity to the hair. It is applied or sole at Cristadoro's, No. 4 Astor House— Frivate recom for applying the dys.

HAIR DYE AND WIES .- BATCHELOE'S Manufactory for these articles is estebrated to all parts of the world; persons wishing a light, elegant and durable Wig ar Toupee can enrely be suited. His Hair Dye is applied, (a sure guarantee) or sold, wholesale and rotad, at No 4 wall-st. Copy she address—beware of imitations

GOURAUD'S Liquid Hair Dye is,

BELLS .- MENEELEY's celebrated Church, Factory, Steamboat Shio, Ferry, Leasmotive and Piants tion BELLS will hereafter be found at No. 116 Broadway, Hitchcook & Co., Agenta.

Webster's got a nomination. From the "b'g-bugs" of the nation;
But the bud-bugs, thanks to Livon,
Have no platform to be apry on.
Depôt for Livon's Blagastic Powder (free from poison) for destroying all house and garden insects, and Livon's Magnetic Powder, fatal to rate and mice. No. 424 Brisadway.
Price 25c.

RHEUMATISM CURED.-Every form of RHEUMATISM CURED.—Every form of this dreadul disease, from the recent Liftummatory and tells out Chronic cases of many years standing, may be cared by the use of a few bottles of that now, celebrates remedy, Monthough-Shittumaric Convicts and Bloop Putting.
This meeticine is entirely of vegetable extractions—as internal remedy prepared for this one drease alone. The use of patients have been cured during the past year by the use of this preparation, many of them old caronic cases of from ten to forny years' stunding—crippies for years, and long since given up by eachiest physicians both in this country and Furupe. Testimotely, of the highest character, satisfied those afficed, or their fitteds who may feel sufficient interest to call at the Central Office of the proprietors. No l Barchy, st., Astor House, New-York.

CHILDROOD'S BEAUTY .-Beauty, childhood's beauty
The round the fresh, the fair,
With Cupid mouth and laughing eyes.
And wealth of golden hair— No pencil can portray thee, Of Love's tree the rosy fruit, Nametrically can display thee,
Save the light of Heaves and Root
Econ's Dameroon Gallery, No. 263 Broadwa,
Franklin-st. Rooms, first floor up stairs.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 24, 1852.

WINFIELD SCOTT, of New-Jersey. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of North-Carolina.

WASHINGTON HUNT, of Ningara. WILLIAM KENT, of New-York. THOMAS KEMPSHALL, of Mouroe. EPENETUS CROSBY, of Dutchess. SIMEON DRAPER, GEORGE R. BABCOCK.

SIMEON DRAFER, GEORGE R. BABCOCK.

FOR Expresentative Electors,

Old I. WM. ROCKWELL. XVII H. P. ALEXANDER,
III. FRANCIS B. STRIKER. XVIII P. G. WEBSTER.

III. BRANCIL B. WYKOFF. XIX ALEMRON FITCH,
IV. RICH'D S. WILLIMS

VI. GREAD STLYVESANT. XXII. LA BOWES.

VI. GLEAD STLYVESANT. XXII. FATH SEVERANCE.
VII. THOMAS CARRILEY. XXII. JAN. L. VOGRIECE.
IX. EDW'D V SHONNORD. XXVII JAMES E.V.

XI. GEORGE ROBERTSON XXVII JAMES E.V.

XII. MATTHEW VASANT. XXVII JAMES E.V.

XII. GEORGE B. WARKEN. XXII. OLIVER CULVER.

XIV. FRIEND HUMPHREY. XXX CLARK SANDE RO.

XV. JOHN STEWART. XXXII CITED HARD.

XVI. ASHEL B. FARMALEE XXXII. E. SELDEN ELV.

XXXIII. ALVAN H. WARKER.

The Tribune is served in this City, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey City for 124 cents per week, payable to the carriers. Names sent through the Post Odise or Penny Post will be promptly placed on the Carriers' books.

Whig Documents for the Campaign.

We ask the friends of SCOTT and GRAHAM to call at our office and examine the following Campaign publications. Friends of the Cause! call and see if you don't want to supply every house in your County, Town or Ward with

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with seeins in his illustrations of the most eventful scenes in his illustrations career—a pamphlet of
thirty-two pages, on fine paper. Price \$2 per hundred, 30 cents per dozes, 3 cents single.

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must be added, as the Post-Oifice Department refuses to send without propayment of postage.

SCRNES IN THE LIFE OF GEN. SCOTT—a broad sheet to be hung up in dwellings and public places—with eighteen spirited illustrations—\$10 per thousand, \$15 per hundred, or 2 cents singly. Terms, Cash inflexibly.

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SCOTT in tierman—the same size, illustrations and price as the English Edition. Also, THE CAMPAIGN LIFE OF SCOTT n Frenck; the same style, price, &c., as the foregoing.

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Letter to an Inquiring Friend"—By HORACE GREELEY—A large and fair pamphlet of 16 pages: Price \$10 per thousand, \$11 per hundred, 20 cents per doren. 2 cents singly.

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partial observers. It appeals especially to the leclings and judgment of Irishmen. Price \$10 per thousand, \$1 25 per hundred, 2 cents singly. WM. E. ROBINSON'S SPEECH on New-Hampshire Democracy and Catholic Emancipation—16 pages. Price \$10 per thousand, \$1 25 per hundred, 2 cents singly.

Trade on the Industry, Thrift and Prosperity of

Ireland, as proclaimed by her Patriots and by im-

THE TABLEF QUESTION-Or Protection and Free Trade Considered"-By Horace Greeney. A handsome pamphlet of 21 pages. Price \$15 per thousand, \$11 per hundred, 25 cents per dozen. "." Editors of Whit journals will oblige us by noticing this and

other Tracts sold by us. Copies will be sent them if desired.

By TELEGRAPH. - A grand mass meeting announced to be holden at Augusta, Me., yesterday, turned out a signal failure-rather shocking, we judge, to a sensitive orator like Mr. Soule. of Louisiana, who went on to speak. Hon. Samnel H. Walley, of Roxbury, Mass., an influential man, on being nominated yesterday for Congress by a Whig Convention in Boston, declared his intention to vote the regular Whig ticket, though an ardent admirer of Webster. The State Fair at

Detroit, Mich., seems thus far to be very successful. Gen. Scott's reception everywhere is most enthusiastic. A poor German at Columbus was killed yesterday, while firing a salute, by the bursting of a gun. Gen. Scott called on his widow and gave her an order for \$400. Gen. Leslie Combs spoke at the Whig mass meeting at Pittsburgh.

We publish this morning a summary carefully and exactly compiled from the Census returns, exhibiting the agricultural products of every county in this State. It will be read with universal interest.

NATIVISM.

There is in this country a great political party which, while pretending friendship for the foreign residents among us, and while attempting to fix the offense of Nativism upon the most illustrious citizen of the Republic, earnestly contend for a polley directly hostile to the immigration of foreign artisans and laborers. And that party calls itself Democratic and spreads wide its nets of hypocrisy and deceit to entrap voters of foreign birth!

This, we say, is the true Native party, and as such we hold it up to the condemnation of all men of generous and truly democratic sentiments.

The system of the Whig party is to protect the industry of the country against the competition of foreign capital fattening upon the toil of unhappy, starving and oppressed workmen. It is a system which favors and tends to increase immigration. It says to the toiling millions in Germany and Ireland: "Come to America, and you shall · find constant employment and good wages, and independence, and your labor shall be protected against the power and the skill of your present employers, seeking to bring the earnings of the workman in · every part of the world down to the miserable rate they pay your brothers who are forced by circumstances to remain · behind." The Whig system is to favor the importation of men and families, and to draw hither the ill-paid art and industry of Europe, and on this free soil to give abundance and respectability to those who were there paupers and victims of oppres-

But the pretended Democracy teach another system, which they baptise with the delusive name of Free Trade. They go for surrendering American industry, unguarded, to the destructive competition of the capitalists and employers of Europe. They go for importing products ready made, not the skill and the hands to make them. They go for buying always in the chespest market, and, that there may be such a market, they sustain a system whose necessary result is to keep artisans and their families in Europe, working as slaves and suffering the pangs of misery, and starvation, and the curse of ignorance and brutality, in order that our "Democracy" may buy merchandize at prices graduated as near as possible on the starvation scale. And this they call political economy and commercial freedom! It is one great dogma in their beautiful creed.

Such are these parties; the Whig desires to import men skillful to work, bringing with them and successfully prosecuting here their respective branches of industry, and to diminish the importation of manufactures: the "Democrat" desires to import chesp manufactures, made at starvation prices, and accordingly it is a necessary part and consequence of his policy to diminish the importation of men and their establishment as American citizens.

Irishmen and Germans, who have or will have the right to vote! Judge ye which is the Nativist party! Judge which is attached to a narrow, wretched, anti-American, anti-Republican system! Judge whether Gen. Scott, who represents the one, or Franklin Pierce, who represents the other, is the Native candidate! Be net deceived by words, but look at facts.

FRANCE.

There can be no doubt that the day is at hand when a proclamation signed by Louis Napoleon will announce to the world that France, which was yesterday a Republic is to-day an Empire, and that the Bonaparte dynasty again sits firmly on the throne where it was originally established by the greatest, bloodiest, and most unscrupulous adventurer of modern times. Petitions for this happy event have been signed by a majority of the Departmental Councils, and by great numbers of individual citizens; presently the Senate will reecho these loyal prayers; then a new appeal to universal suffrage will be made showing an unheard-of unanimity of public opinion; and finally the consecrated oil and the solemn rites of religion bestowed on his coronation, will seem to witness the approbation of Heaven upon the new monarch, if not upon the perjury, bloodshed and wickedness illimitable through which he has reached the throne!

What may be the consequence of Napo. leon's assuming the imperial purple, we do not here inquire, nor do we specu'ate upon the duration of the drama he pleases to enact. Our purpose is in some measure to vindicate the French people, or rather human nature itself, from the shame and contempt too liberally poured upon them for their submission to this miserable usurper, and to show that in so doing, under the circumstances, they give proof of no astonishing or inexplicable weakness or depravity.

In the first place, it should be remembered that real liberty has never been known in France. From Charlemagne down, the Government, under all its forms.

has been despotic in the extreme. The revolution of '93 no doubt conferred great benefits upon the country, and accomplished some important ameliorations in its institutions, but among these the establishment of liberty cannot be reckoned. On the contrary, no Government was ever more terribly despotic than that wielded by Robespierre and his coadjutors, and administered in every hamlet by agents clothed with absolute authority. And so down to the present day, under Charles X. Louis Philippe, Cavaignac or Napoleon, the French have had to submit to varying degrees of tyranoy under the names of Empire, Constitutional Monarchy and Republic, and under this system the entire political education of the present generation has been accomplished. The idea of Governmental control and surveillance is thus, as it were, innate with them. Of the independence and self-directing energy which freedom generates in an American or Englishman, the men of that nation have not the slightest conception. Why, according to a recent traveler, the vintage in the South of France is never begun without the order of the authorities: in one vineyard the fruit may be too ripe, and in another not yet ripe enough, but no matterfor that. The cultivator is not allowed to judge and act for himself, but everything is controlled and directed from above. So, too, a man cannot go from the country to Paris without the permission of the authorities. And this is the spirit of the entire political system and habits of the country. The people do not know how to go alone, but must have the command or the advice of the Government to conduct their

Of course, such a people, with such dispositions, thus needing the help of leading-strings and of superior authority, must submit to the behests of that authority. whatever they may be. A greater or less degree of rigor is of comparatively little consequence, at least for the moment. Submission is the habit; and though we may be sure that, in the long run, there are things which the French people will not stand from their Government, it would be hard to think of any imposition which, if skilfully laid upon them, with due regard to the exigencies and tendencies of the moment, they will not submit to.

Now, many readers may exclaim at this that the French are a miserable and slavish people, but this would be a gross mistake. They are simply a people who have inherited a system under which they have received a certain political education, and who have always suffered a certain despotic control. That they should be what that education has made them, and should preserve the habits which generations have formed, does not prove that they are an unmanly race, destitute of noble qualities. On the contrary, it is known from abundant experience that no nation excels them in some of the grandest features of human character. That they have not known how to attain to political liberty, after so many spasmodic efforts, is their misfortune, not their fault. Nor is the present despotism much worse than others they have undergone. The former Napoleon abolished the liberty of the press, and turned out the aimless talkers who enacted the farce of a Legislature, and the present one has done little or nothing more to curtail the freedom of his subjects.

But there is a still deeper cause why this gallant nation is still enslaved and that is in the exceeding poverty of the masses of its people. Because the law produces an arbitary and altogether artificial division of the soil, it is usual to suppose that the French peasantry are better off and more independent than any other, but the con. trary is the fact. Certainly there are few if any peasants in Europe, except it be those of Ireland, among whom poverty is so profound and all pervading. This statement may surprise some but we proceed to demonstrate its truth.

In the Dictionnaired' Agriculture of M. de Morogues the value of the entire real estate of France, cities included, is put down, according to official documents of 1834, at thirty-nine thousand five hundred millions of francs, or about \$7.500.000,000; its net product is estimated at 1,580,597,-000f., which had to pay as interest on mortgages 561,663,288f., and as direct taxes 279,989,049f.; thus the taxes and interest on mortgages eat up more than half of the entire product, and all that the whole real estate of France nets to its owners, interest and taxes paid, is but about one hundred and forty-five millions of dollars, certainly not twice as much as the net rental of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn alone! Nor is the condition of France in this respect a whit better now than it was eighteen years ago; the product of lands and houses has not increased, while taxation and the amount of loans on mortgage and of interest to be paid, has vastly augmented. What must be the destitution and degradation among the masses of so great a country where such a state of things exists!

According to an official document given by a most industrious and conscientious statician. Perreymond, in his Bilan de la France, there were in the country in 1835, 6,727,051 houses; of these 346,401 had but a single opening-a door but no window: 1.817,328 bad each a door and a window; and 1.328.937 had a door and two windows. These wretched huts were all situated in the rural communes; none of

them were in the towns or cities; and ha them M. Perrymond estimates that something more than one-half of the entire population reside, as for generations their fathers have done before them. In fact. he puts down four-sevenths of the people as living in "privation, misery and poverty;" one-sixth as living in a state "of mitigated poverty," and one-sixth as living in a state of "embarrassment and semi-com-

We might pursue farther the citation of such hideous facts, but these must suffice to prove our point, namely. that the mass of the French nation are constantly suffering from extreme poverty which grows out of various causes, but principally from excessive taxation and oppressive laws regulating the transfer of real estate, and restricting the internal trade of the country generally. Why, so far are the small land-owners often reduced, that it has been found necessary to make a law by which. when the proprieter of real estate cannot pay the taxes, he may dispossess himself entirely of his property and resign it to the State on the payment of a fee of a few

Now, where such poverty Is so general, an independent, liberty-loving people is impossible. Men do not think of political liberty as long as they are slaves to material want. Proclaim what system you will, decree all the freedom in the world, but slaves they will remain, ready to fall a prey to the next adventurer who can seize the political machinery they are accustom-

And no where, not even in Russia, is this machinery more potent than in France. The number of officials and dependents on the Central Government is eighteen hundred thousand, or one twentieth part of the entire nation. What people that had inherited such a system, pervading and controlling its every channel of activity, with an army of half a million to enforce the decrees of its head. could hope for any more liberty than that head might see fit to grant?

These facts are anything but irrrecon. cileable with the influence which France actually exerts on the politics of Europe. This condition, especially with a people like the French, is in its very nature liable to sudden explosions, and when such happen they are felt everywhere, and especially in adjoining countries that suffer, as does almost the whole continent, from a similar despotism and similar poverty among the masses. The influence of France abroad is thus seen to be altogether and only disorderly and destructive. It has about it nothing peaceful, healthy and organic, for the reason that healthy and organic political ideas have taken no deep root among the French people. But as destruction is necessary in many respects. we may hope that on the whole that influence, grossly exaggerated as it is in the boastful rhetoric of French orators and writers, may prove more useful than in-

But it is certain that no country can attain to true and permanent liberty without the emancipation of the individual and he community from patronage and surveillance of Governments and from material necessity and depression; let internal freedom of action and of trade be established, and the people will soon grow in wealth, intelligence and happiness, and will never more be subjected to the disgrace of tyranny or the chances of revolutions. This idea, the noisy champions of premature Free Trade with foreign countries, who abound in France, would do well to consider.

FIVE YEARS AGO.

Mr. WARLAND, Editor of the Lowell Courier and Journal, who was an officer under Gen. Scott in Mexico, gives the following account of Gen. Scott's entry into and departure from the Halls of the Mon-

GEN, SCOTT'S TRIUMPHANT ENTRY INTO THE CITY OF MEXICO AS A CONQUEROR—HIS DEPART-URE FROM IT AS A PRISONER.

Five years ago this morning Gen. Scott, at the head of his brilliant staff, made his triumphant entry into the ancient Capital of the Aztecs. He had already ordered a portion of the troops to the grand Plaza, and as, at a little after 9 o'clock, he rode up from the western garita among them, in full uniform and mounted on his splendid charger, the spectacle was one of deep and thrilling inter-est to every American. The stars and stripes floated to the brevze from the National Pulace. The old Cathedral loomed magnificently up on one side of the square, and from the balconies of the old Cortez edifices on the other, the Spacish and Mexican girls were seen to wave their white and Mexican girls were seen to wave their white kerchiefs as emblems of peace, and slent petition ers for favor from the advancing Conqueror. Be-neath the pillars of the bazaar, and under the shadow of the Cathedral, might be seen grim Mexicans scowling from their serapes and be-neath their broad sombreros—wonderstruck at the idea of their beautiful Capital of two hundred and fitty thousand souls, having thus suddenly fallen into the hands of less than eight thousand

American troops.

As the General rode through the grand Plaza amid the 1 ankee blue jackets drawn up in per-fect order on either side, and the heavy cannon, whose thurders but the day before were heard with such fearful effect at the pultepec, ranged here and there—all discipline for the moment seemed to be forgotten by the gallant soldiers. They loved their Chief almost to adoration. They had been with him in his perilous march from Vera Couz, and had followed him into the blaze of every victorious battle field-and now on this of every victorious battle field—and now on this morning to see him triumphantly entering the enemy's capitol, their hearts, thrilled with joy and exultation. Throwing off all restraint, as the old hero came forward upon his prancing steed, the hearty huzzas and cheers rent the air, long and loud. As the General took off his cap, in acknowledgment of the cordial greeting from his victorious men, one of the bands struck up our national air, and again and louder than before national air, and again and louder than before the huzzas broke from the lips of the exultant troops. Gen. Scott, dismounting at the gate of the National Palace, entered the grand hall or saloon—from which the edicts of Viceroys and Governors and Presidents for centuries had been issued—and immediately wrote an order, announcing his occupancy of the Mexican capital. In that announcement—a copy of which is before us, he says, and beautifully says—" Under the favor of God, the valor of the army, after many

glorious victories, has hoisted the colors of our country in the capital of Mexico, and on the palace of its Government. The honor of the a. my and the honor of our country call for the tea. behavior on the part of all. The valuation must, to obtain the approvation of God, and country, be noter, orderly and MERCIPUL. His noble breathern in arms will not be deaf to this appeal from their commander and friend. On the afternoon of the same day, Gen. Sout again addressed the Toops in these words: "The addressed the Toops in these words: "The glorious victories, has hoisted the colors of our the afternoon of the same day. Gen. Scott again addressed the 'roops in these words: "The General-in-Chief calls upon his brethren in arms to return, both in public and private worship, thenks and gratitude to God for the signal triumphs which they have recently achieved for their country. Beginning with the 19th of August and ending the 14th instant, this army has gallently fought its way through the fields and forts of Contreras, San Antonio Churubusce, Moline del Rey. Chepultepec and the gates of San Command Tacubaya, into the capital of Mexico.

When the very limited numbers who have per-When the very limited numbers who have per-formed such brilliant deeds shall have become known, the world will be astonished and our countrymen filled with joy and admiration."

In such fitting language did the victorious con-queror address the men under his command upon his traumphant entry into the Mexican capital. How well his words were heeded, and with what devotion and patriotism he proceeded at once to the work of securing the great object of his mesion—an honorable peace—is known to the nation and to the world. There never was an army ard to the world and to the world. There never was an army whose bearing and conduct in a conquered country reflected such honor upon itself or upon its own country, as the American army in Mexico. Upon its entrance into the capital, the republic had no government, and it therefore became the first duty of General Scott to give the people an administration, which should project them in their rights of property, and in their religious observances. Here it was that the victorous cheful splayed those high civil and administrative raldisplayed those high civil and administrative ral-ents, which won the admiration of the whole ar-my, and proved his unquestionable claim to the possession of the higher attributes of the states-nan, as well as of the soldier. We shall not dwell further upon the administration of affairs, during General Scott's occupancy of Mexico, than to say that it was brilliant, and in all respects sucincessant labors, peace was also finally secured. We have briefly sectioned the conquerors triumphent entrance into the National Palace on the norming of September 11. But now the scene changes—and the picture is reversed. In pre-cisely six months, to a day, from the date of his own an ouncement of the occupancy of the capital, Gen Scott stood in the National Palace,

tal, Gen. Scott steed in the National Palses, a PRISONER—and the chains forgod by AMERICAN HANDS AT HOME. He was summoned before a Court of Inquiry in the Palses—and as he stood up before his judges, his inferiors, his tall and commanding form the observed of all observers—pleading his rights, modestly alluding to his own services, and portraying the wrongs he had received, one could not but say, "Alas, there is reason to complain of the ingratituse of Republics." On the morning of the 14th of March following his entrance into the capital, he stood before that Court in the Palace and addressed his accuses. His words, as he stood up boldly and respectfully to, were as follows: "Here in the capital of Mexico, conquered by the American arms under my command. I find myself but a prisoner at large—the chief criminal before this Court. stricken down from a high comman f, from a high military position, the highest, perhaps, ever occu-pled by any individual since the days of the Father ot his Country—the immortal Washington—I feel deeply wounded; my military pride has been cast down into the dust, not by the public enemy, but by the LONG ARM OF POWER from home. All that could be done in that quarter to degrads and humble me, has been done. But sustained by the Almachty's arm, feeling strong in con cious rec-titude, strong in mind and body, I RID DEFIANCE TO MY ACCUSERS!" There was not an American in Mexico who, as he listened to these words, and saw the old hero, like Columbus in chains, dis-honored by his own country, did not feel mortified and ashamed that he should have received such every one knows, proved to be a magnificent face, and was finally dropped—as if the only object of its instigators had been to degrade Scott upon the

its instigators had been to degrade Scott upon the very theater of his glorious renown.

And now the scene changes again. On the morning of the 22d of April, it became known to some few that Gen. Scott was about to leave the Capital of Mexico for his home. In the evening of that day a large assemblage of the friends of the gallant hero collected in iront of his quarters, in the City of Mexico, and bade him farewell by a grand screnade. Several very appropriate and grand screnade. grand serenade. Several very appropriate and touching airs were played, and at the close of the the commancing form of the General was seen to come to the front of the balcony, whence he bowed his thanks, silently it is true, but the feelings of many a bounding and warm heart reeponder, and three loud and hearty cheers were given for Gen-eral Scott, as he disappeared from the window. The next morning, there was an affecting scene in front of his quarters, as he came out to start was drawn up to Vera Cruz. The Raile Guard was drawn up to receive him, and as he passed and they presented arms to their beloved commander for the last time, they shed tears has children, and so effected was the o'd here that he could scarce get into his carriage. Officers and men crowded around him and as he was too much over-come to receive them all, those who had not the happiness of shaking him by the hand, were glad to get a glimpse of him as he departed. These who had not even a chance of seeing him, mounted their horses and followed him on the road, determined that he who had led them from victory to victory should not leave the vailey of his great operations, without one adieu. Around his car-riage-for he was too much exhausted by his late heavy labors, and the emotions of parting with proceeded along the Cau-eway to El Penon the officers crowded, and as fast as one could greate "God bless you, General," and fall back, his place was supplied by another, and so the adicus con-

tinued for a long way on the road.

And thus did Winfield Scott leave Mexico-going, virtually, a prisoner from the Capital which but a few months before he had entered as a tri-um; hant conqueror! Will not the p-ople bear this fact in mind, now that they have an oppor-tunity of bestowing their lofticet honors up in one who has reflected such lofty honor and remosal upon their country? upon their country ?

GOV. LUCAS FOR SCOTT.

Hon. ROBERT LUCAS, formerly Democratic Governor of Ohio, and afterward of lows, where he now resides, has declared for Scott and GRAHAM. In his letter so-

nouncing this fact, he says: I supported Thomas Jefferson for the Presidency. I supported Mr. Madison two terms, M. Monroe twice, and was one of the electors in Oss that voted for Monroe at the time of his second election. In 1824 I was placed at the head of the Jackson electoral ticket in Ohio; 1828 was observed. en an elector in that State, and gave my vote se

such, for Gen. Andrew Jackson.

1 was President of the Democratic National
Convention at Baltimore in 1832, which nominated Gen. Jackson for reelection and that recommended Martin Van Buren as a candidate for Vace President on the same ticket; I supported Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency in '36 and '40. I votal for Gen. Cass in 1848, and should freely rote for for Gen. Cass in 1848, and should freely rote for him again were he a candidate. These are so many proofs of my title of Democrat. This title has been well earned, and my right to it shall never be impaired. But I cannot support Frankin Pierce by word or deed for the important office of President, consistent with principles which I have ever, as a Democrat entertained, nor with the voluntary pledges that I made to the Democrate Convention of Ohio, which nominated me in 184, as a candidate for redection to the office of Goreror of that flourishing State; these pledges being as follows:

ernor of that flourishing State; these pledges oring as follows:

"My motto has ever been, principles, measures and men that will carry principles and measures that effect and you may rest assured, that whatevor may be maded you may rest assured, that whatevor may be my station or situation in life, you will always find me in the ranks of Democracy, supporting the principles and nessures, that were professed and acted upon in the administration of a Jeferson, and Madison, and a Jackers, and such men as will carry their principles and messures into effect."

The position Mr. Pierce has ever occupied, in Congress or any other public station, in reference to questions vital to Western prosperity, has been antagonistical to those which were advocated and dearly chereshed by those eminent statesment.

dearly chereshed by those eminent states whosh election to the Presidency I most hearthly and cordially advocated. They taught, and I have always believed, that the Constitution vests it Congress the power to open and repair harbors and remove obstructions from navigable rivers